

assets, investments, or any other property of any kind owned by, belonging to, or held by, on behalf of, or otherwise for the Central Bank of Iraq obstruct the orderly reconstruction of Iraq. These threats also impede the restoration and maintenance of peace and security and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq. These threats continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency protecting the Development Fund for Iraq, certain other property in which Iraq has an interest, and the Central Bank of Iraq and maintain in force the measures to respond to this threat.

George W. Bush

The White House,
May 18, 2007.

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 21.

**The President's News Conference
With Secretary General Jakob
Gijssels "Jaap" de Hoop Scheffer of
the North Atlantic Treaty
Organization in Crawford, Texas
May 21, 2007**

President Bush. Thank you all for coming. Mr. Secretary General, thanks very much for joining us. Laura and I are really happy to have you here at our place in Crawford. And thank you very much for bringing Jeannine with you. We had a lovely dinner last night, and that's what you'd expect when friends get together.

I appreciate your leadership. The Secretary General of NATO has been a strong advocate of fighting terror, spreading freedom, helping the oppressed, and modernizing this important alliance. I can't thank you enough for being steadfast and strong.

We spent a lot of time talking about Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a vital mission for the United States; it's a vital mission for our allies in Europe because what happens in Afghanistan matters to the security of our countries. We appreciate the fact that in Afghani-

stan, you'll find NATO's largest deployment, thousands of miles from Europe. And success in that country is vital. I thank you for setting that important goal for the world to rally around. The NATO mission in Afghanistan includes more than 15,000 U.S. troops, 21,000 troops from 36 other nations, including all our allies. That wouldn't be happening without your leadership. Together with more than 100,000 Afghan security forces, we're working to support Afghanistan's elected Government.

The Secretary General is also focused on ensuring that NATO commanders have the forces they need to defeat the extremists and murderers who are trying to stop the advance of that country. I pledged to the Secretary General, we'll work with our NATO allies to convince them that they must share more of the burden and must all share the risks in meeting our goal.

We also appreciate the fact that Afghanistan requires more than military action. We support a long-term, comprehensive strategy to help strengthen Afghanistan's democratic institutions and help create the economic opportunity that will help this young democracy survive and thrive.

The Secretary General is also determined to help transform NATO from a cold war institution into an alliance that can continue to be effective, and that means an alliance which will meet the security threats of the 21st century. And so we talked about the need to have more special operations forces and strategic airlift capabilities.

I appreciate his leadership in recognizing that in order for NATO to be effective, it has to transform itself into an organization that actually meets the threats that free nations face. We talked about enlargement. We're looking forward to going to the 2008 NATO summit in Bucharest to talk about enlargement. And we—I pledged to the Secretary General that I'll work with nations that are interested in becoming a part of NATO over the next year to make sure they meet the requirements necessary for a country to be accepted into NATO.

We talked about missile defense. NATO allies and other nations recognize the threat we face from ballistic missiles launched by a rogue state. I appreciate the fact that the

Secretary General agrees that U.S. missile defense plans complement NATO efforts to keep all nations safe from attack. And of course, I will continue to reach out to Russia. I sent Secretary Gates to Russia recently to have a full and transparent conversation with President Putin and his Cabinet to make sure that the Russians understand that this missile shield is not directed at them but, in fact, directed at other nations that could conceivably affect the peace of Europe. I appreciate the fact that the NATO-Russian Council is an integral part of the Secretary General's plans to make sure that Russia fully understands that—our intentions.

And so, Mr. Secretary General, thanks for coming. It's been a good trip. We're glad you're here, and the podium is yours.

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Let me start by, on behalf of Jeannine, thank you and Mrs. Laura Bush most warmly for the wonderful hospitality we have enjoyed and are enjoying on this beautiful ranch. It is really great of you to have us here. We had good conversations a moment ago, about which I'll make a few remarks, but I should start with the atmosphere and the ambiance at the Crawford Ranch. That's beautiful. Thank you ever so much for that, on behalf of the two of us.

Mr. President, you mentioned already a number of subjects, and if we look at those from a NATO perspective, it is very clear that NATO's operations and missions are of primary importance. And among those operations, of course, Afghanistan. If we discuss Afghanistan—I should start by saying that we, the international community—NATO forces, U.S. forces—are there to help rebuild and develop that nation. That nation deserves to be developed and to be rebuilt.

But we are there for other reason as well. Afghanistan is still one of the frontlines in our fight against terrorism. And my—it is my strong conviction that that frontline should not become a faultline. And that is why it's so important that all 26 NATO allies are committed to Afghanistan and that the whole international community, for the longer term, stays committed to that nation.

And I know it's tough from time to time. And I know and you know that at any price,

NATO forces and coalition forces will try to avoid civilian casualties. We'll do that, and we'll look very seriously into that—the military commanders, us, we as politicians, as leaders. But let me tell you one thing: We are not in the same moral category as our opponents, as the Taliban in Afghanistan. We don't behead people. We don't burn schools. We don't kill teachers. We don't plant roadside bombs. We don't send in suicide bombers. And if we talk about innocent Afghan civilians—yes, dramatically, the result of our military actions could be that civilians, innocent civilians are killed, but look at the number of Afghan civilians killed by the Taliban and by our opposing forces. In brief, we are not in the same moral category there, and that's, I think, a very important mission.

I do hope, and the President said it already, that NATO as a whole alliance will stay committed to Afghanistan. It is important for that operation to succeed. And if you visit the country, if you go there, you see a lot of reconstruction and development going on. On the other hand, we'll be tough—NATO, I said, will be tough where there's a need to be tough, our most important operation.

The second remark—the President mentioned this already—we discussed missile defense, very important subjects giving vulnerabilities. We had the U.S. discussion on the so-called third site in Europe. I think it will be now up to NATO—and I'll try to lead NATO into that direction—but apart from the third site and the U.S. plans, there will be a NATO system which complements, which will be bolted in the U.S. system so that everybody and everything will be covered for the long-range threats, the medium-range threats, and the short-range threats—an important element, I think.

We discussed, of course, Kosovo. While I think it's of great importance that NATO allies—but it's now in the Security Council and the U.S. Presidency this month—that there's full support for the Ahtisaari proposals. And I would like to see, as NATO Secretary General—we have 16,000 NATO forces in Kosovo to create an element—an environment, I should say, of stability and security—that we see a Security Council resolution so that the Ahtisaari proposals can be brought

into effect. So a resolution is important; the Ahtisaari proposals are good proposals.

We discussed, of course, also next year's NATO summit prospects for NATO enlargement. The nations who—knocking on NATO's door need encouragement, but they also need to perform further reforms so that we can have a successful summit in the spring of next year.

So, in brief, a great number of subjects we discussed in this informal atmosphere. Once again, thank you very much, Mr. President, for having us here. Thank you for the good conversations we had. You can rest assured that as Secretary General of NATO, I'll make the alliance work—in the sense that all 26 NATO allies will participate in NATO's operations and missions—and will show the solidarity on which this alliance is built.

Thank you so much.

President Bush. Thank you, sir.

We'll take two questions a side. In that there's only one questioner on the other side, it will be two questions and one question. Feller [Ben Feller, Associated Press].

War on Terror in Afghanistan/Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. The Senate is considering a vote of no confidence in your Attorney General, and some Republican Senators have joined Democrats in calling for his resignation. Is it your intention to keep Alberto Gonzales as your Attorney General for the rest of your administration, regardless of what the Senate does?

And, Mr. Secretary General, if I may, you mentioned the deaths of civilians in Afghanistan. Is it your concern that those deaths are eroding the ability of NATO forces to do their work?

President Bush. Let me comment on that real quick. The Taliban likes to surround themselves with innocent civilians. That's their—part of their *modus operandi*. They don't mind using human shields because they devalue human life. That's why they're willing to kill innocent people to achieve political objectives.

And obviously, to the extent that the United States is working with our NATO allies in combat, we care deeply about protecting innocent life. And to those who—Af-

ghans who have lost innocent civilians, we grieve with you. To the Afghan families that have been affected by the Taliban using them as shields, we have great sympathy. We do not have sympathy, however, for the tactics of the Taliban.

Now, you asked about Alberto Gonzales. He has got my confidence. He has done nothing wrong. There's been enormous amount of attention on him—that there's been no wrongdoing on his part. He has testified in front of Congress. And I, frankly, view what's taking place in Washington today as pure political theater. And it is this kind of political theater that has caused the American people to lose confidence in how Washington operates.

I stand by Al Gonzales, and I would hope that people would be more sober in how they address these important issues. And they ought to get the job done of passing legislation, as opposed to figuring out how to be actors on the political theater stage.

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer. Let me add that—I'll stress again, like the President did—of course every innocent civilian fatality, death is one too many. But in a conflict, it is from time to time unavoidable—dramatically, but unavoidable. NATO and ISAF forces still have the support of the large majority of the Afghan people.

I had a long telephone conversation with President Karzai a few days ago on this subject. We'll avoid it. Our military commanders are doing everything they can. NATO, ISAF forces, and coalition forces are doing everything they can. But the President talked about Taliban tactics; we are in a different moral category. We'll be there; we'll try to, as quickly as possible, bring in, also, finance to see that these people can build up their lives again; and we'll do everything we can to avoid civilian casualties.

But I think if you talk about and ask me about the hearts and minds in Afghanistan, we still have very much the hearts and minds of the Afghan people, because they do see that their nation, their own nation has no future under Taliban rule. And I only have to refer to the kinds and type of Afghanistan we saw—you and I saw—under Taliban rule, a regime with the most gross human rights violations the world has seen.

Thank you.

President Bush. Do you want to call upon the one European person here?

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer. I could call upon the one European person here. [Laughter] Mr.—[inaudible].

President Bush. Thank you for coming. Brave of you.

Q. Thank you very much.

President Bush. It's the pioneering spirit that made America great. [Laughter]

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer's Visit to the Bush Ranch

Q. I've just got one question. Mr. de Hoop Scheffer, how *gezellig* was it yesterday?

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer. It was very *gezellig*. I'll try to translate "*gezellig*" in American.

President Bush. [Inaudible]—that doesn't make it in my vocabulary.

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer. Very friendly, cozy atmosphere. We had a very, very nice move around the ranch with Mrs. Bush and the President, my wife and I. We had a splendid dinner in the house here at the ranch. This morning, I can tell you that the President and I had a mountain bike ride together. We had our conversations. So you can speak about a very nice weekend, and we had good talks on top of this. So what can one wish more? It was very *gezellig*.

President Bush. Steve [Steve Holland, Reuters].

President's Decisionmaking/War on Terror

Q. Mr. President, Jimmy Carter unleashed some fairly harsh criticism of you over the weekend. Were you surprised by this, and do you take much stock in what he said?

President Bush. Steve, you know, I get criticized a lot from different quarters, and that's just part of what happens when you're President. And I will continue to make decisions that I think are necessary to protect the American people from harm. I will continue to make decisions based upon certain

principles, one of which is my strong belief in the universality of freedom.

We're at war with an enemy that is relentless and determined, and it's essential that the decisions I make protect the American people as best as we can. And it turns out, my Presidency is such that we talk about how—with strong allies—how to defend ourselves. I firmly believe that in order to protect America—we must go on the offense against radicals, extremists, murderers in order to protect not only ourselves but our allies.

And I also realize that we're involved in an ideological struggle, that these murderers, these radicals, these extremists have got a point of view. If you want to find out what their point of view is about, look what happened in Afghanistan under the brutal relationship of the Taliban and Al Qaida. On the one hand, if you're a woman and spoke out or a woman and tried to advance, you were suppressed, in brutal fashion sometimes. And in the meantime, an enemy that hates America plotted and planned.

And so, look, I understand some people are—may not agree with the decisions I made. But what the American people need to know, I'm making them based upon what's best for this country.

And, anyway, thank you all for coming. It's—what was the word?

Q. *Gezellig*.

President Bush. *Gezellig*?

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer. *Gezellig*.

Q. [Inaudible]

President Bush. Yes. You talk about some good *gezellig*. [Laughter].

Thank you all.

Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer. Thank you.

NOTE: The President's news conference began at 11:22 a.m. at the Bush Ranch. In his remarks, he referred to Jeannine de Hoop Scheffer-van Oorschot, wife of Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer; and Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates. Secretary General de Hoop Scheffer referred to President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan.

Commencement Address at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut

May 23, 2007

The President. Thank you all. Admiral Allen, thank you for that kind introduction. Admiral Burhoe, congratulations on your promotion. Academy staff and faculty, Congressman Chris Shays, State and local officials, distinguished guests, proud families, and, most importantly, members of the class of 2007: Thanks for having me.

It's a privilege to stand with the future leaders of the United States Coast Guard. Before you receive your degrees today, I want to make sure that you have learned your indoc. What is the Coast Guard?

Cadets. Mr. President, the Coast Guard is the hard nucleus about which the Navy forms in times of war, sir!

The President. I probably shouldn't relay that to the Secretary of the Navy. *[Laughter]*

I see a few "RCF Warriors" out there. Some of you earned demerits for failing to correct your storage; others got caught crawling under the fence on your way to Connecticut College. *[Laughter]* However you got bagged, help has arrived. *[Laughter]* In keeping with longstanding tradition, I hereby absolve all cadets who are on restriction for minor conduct offenses. I'll leave it to Admiral Burhoe to define exactly what "minor" means. *[Laughter]*

More than 6,000 young Americans applied to join the Coast Guard Academy class of 2007, and today just 228 will walk across this stage to receive your diploma and commission. You're a select few, and each of you worked really hard to get to this moment: survived R-Day, Swab Summer, and Friday morning drill practice with a kind and gentle soul, Chief Dillmann. *[Laughter]* You learned to brace up, do orderlies, square meals, and eat "hamsters" with your eyes in the boat. You arrived on this campus as swabs, and today you will leave as proud officers of the United States Coast Guard. Your teachers are proud; your parents are thrilled; and your Commander in Chief is grateful for your devotion to duty. Congratulations to you all.

You didn't make it to this day on your own. Many of you had the help of a special faculty member who mentored you along the way. Others made it only through as a result of the intervention of one man, Hopley Yeaton. He's the patron saint of the Square Root Club. For moms and dads, the Square Root Club is an association of students whose GPA is so low that when you take its square root, it grows larger. *[Laughter]* Unfortunately, they didn't have that club where I went to college—*[laughter]*. Perhaps you'll make me an honorary member. *[Laughter]*

Whether you're graduating today at the top of your class or by the skin of your teeth, your presence on this field is a tremendous accomplishment. And it would not have been possible without the support of the families who believed in you and encouraged you. So I ask all the parents and loved ones here today to stand and be recognized by the class of 2007.

The degree you've earned will command respect wherever you go, and you will carry the lessons you learned here for the rest of your lives. This Academy has tested your minds, your bodies, and your character, and having passed these trials, you now embark on a voyage as officers in the oldest continuous Marine time—maritime service.

The history of the Coast Guard dates back more than two centuries to the Revenue Cutter Service, established under the Presidency of George Washington, or as I call him, the first George W. *[Laughter]* Since its inception, the Coast Guard has conducted search and rescue missions, enforced our maritime laws, protected our marine environment, come to the aid of stranded boaters, and helped staunch the flow of illegal drugs and illegal migrants to our shores. And in this new century, the Coast Guard continues to carry out these vital missions.

Americans rely on the Coast Guard in times of disaster. When Hurricane Katrina hit our Nation's gulf coast, the men and women of the Coast Guard swung into action, hanging from helicopters, pulling people off rooftops and out of trees, and rescuing more than 33,000 people. When storms and floods and tragedy strike, Americans know that they can count on the United States Coast Guard.